

ESSEX COUNTY HERALD

ESTABLISHED 1873

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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over.

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insertion.

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tion.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

It is hard to believe all the Essex
County Herald said of us last week
for the simple reason we have never
stopped to look the matter up. In
fact, judging our own work, when
there are such grand opportunities
in this world to know more. Relat-
ing to newspaper work, however, it
is not the editor alone who makes
of the paper a success. It is the edi-
tor and the community working to-
gether and in harmony with each
other. We do not mean by this that
an editor must harmonize with every
little whim that circulates through-
out a community, or that the com-
munity must harmonize with every
idea advanced by the editor. But
the two should pull together in the
same boat to reach that goal which
is so essential to both.

If we have made a success of the
Express and Standard—and the pa-
per must speak for itself—so will we
endeavor to succeed with the Essex
County Herald. This will not be
done through our great knowledge
and experience as an editorial
writer—to which we lay no claim—
but as a man with a slight inkling
of human nature and a possible un-
derstanding of what the people de-
sire. No one will be debarred from
expressing an opinion in the HERALD
whether it coincides with our views
or not. Not all we write will coin-
cide with the views of our readers.
This is as it should be. The best
compliment is one saying we are on
the square in all that appertains to
the paper. Don't trust us outside
of it. And remember this. We are
not a machine-made, one-style, run-
in-the-same-mold editor. We run
to variety; and once in a great while
have been credited with writing
something fairly good. Our aim is
to excite the curiosity and lead the
reader to wonder what is coming
next. This, and the desire to make
of the paper a good, clean, business-
like and respectable looking sheet.

We cannot make over the Essex
County Herald in a minute. The
plant is to be moved into other
quarters and we have got to get onto
the ropes. The makeup of the paper
will be entirely different. There
will be more of it, no more patent
inside, but nearly all set up and
printed in the office. In many re-
spects it may not be better than it
is now; in others, better. Simply watch
for the improvements, join hands
with us in an effort to make it im-
prove, and when you see a Barnum-
like curiosity circulating around your
county who says he is the new editor,
don't set the dog on him or run and
hide. We are perfectly safe.

D. W. HILDRETH.

Our New Manager

Leon Charland, who served his
apprenticeship in the Express and
Standard office, Newport, Vt., and
who since then has worked in one of
the best job plants in Vermont, will
take charge of the Essex County
Herald's office in Island Pond.

The HERALD office will be moved
into more convenient quarters as
soon as the rooms are remodelled
and fitted up. Mr. Charland will be
ready to attend to all job work, the
same to be done promptly and in
the most efficient manner. He will
attend to all other business apper-
taining to this office.

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now
been refined for human use. Its
penetrating power quickly re-
lieves swellings, sprains, bruise
and all forms of lameness. It is
just what you need around the
house. Write for many letters
from users to prove its
effectiveness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For Horses
—has been used by horse-
men, veterinarians and
farmers for over 35 years.
Its worth has been proved for
spavin, splint, curb, ringbone and
the many other hurts that come
to horses. Read this letter from
John Freese, Henryton, Md.

"I recently used Kendall's Spavin Cure on
a colt that has been kicked. Before I had
used half the bottle the swell-
ing was all gone and he was
completely cured. I also
used it good for bruises,
sore, burns and colds
on the chest."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any
drugstore. For horses, 60c a bottle—
for man, 30c a bottle—
for children, 15c a bottle. Write for
"Treatise on the Horse"—Free
from drugstore, or
write to
Dr. J. J. KENDALL CO.
Enochburg Falls, Vt. U.S.A.

HISTORY OF COUNTY

Continued from Page 1

and grain, with abundance of the
very best pasturage. The inhabit-
ants send annually to market a large
number of cattle, sheep and horses.
Also many pounds of butter, wool
and hops.

The following "statistics" exhibit
the leading products of the town in
1860, according to the census reports
of that year: Bushels of wheat, 2,-
328; bushels of oats, 15,830; average
corn crop, 8,000 bushels; bushels of
potatoes, 26,400; pounds of wool, 4,-
484; pounds of hops, 8,683; pounds
of butter, 81,232; orchard products,
4,000 bushels.

Large quantities of sugar are
yearly made. From the census re-
ports we also glean the following:
Number of horses, 328; milch cows,
787; working oxen, 314; other cattle,
1135; sheep, 1244; swine, 164; value
of real estate, \$432,400; personal es-
tate, \$165,231; population, 1291; over
20 years of age who cannot read and
write, 6; blind, 1; paupers, 5.

A large portion of the town is
more or less stony and uneven, but
the soil is very strong, fertile and
well calculated to resist wet and
drouth. On both the Connecticut
and Moose rivers are some fine
meadows. The township is abun-
dantly supplied with never-failing
springs of pure, soft water; and sev-
eral streams furnish adequate sites
for mills and machinery, some of
which are of much value, especially
those at West Concord. Hall's
brook, issuing from Hall's pond, in
the south-westerly part of the town;
Miles' stream, issuing from Mile's
pond, in the north-easterly part;
Mink brook, near the center; Moose
river in the westerly part; and Con-
necticut river, on the south-easterly
side of the town, afford ample facili-
ties for not only saw and grist-mills,
but the two latter for factories. The
Connecticut river, however, in Con-
cord, is not yet improved for mills
or factories. The width of it is such
as to render dams expensive.

Hall's pond is a beautiful sheet of
water more than one mile in length
and from 1-4 to 1-2 mile in width.
Miles' pond, in the northeast part of
the town, is considerably larger. It
washes the base of Mile's mountain,
the highest elevation of land in town.
From these ponds the early inhabi-
tants drew immense supplies of fish,
and considerable quantities are still
procured from them, especially from
Miles' pond.

The geology of the town is some-
what different from others in the
vicinity. The rocks are granite,
mica, schist, talcose schist, silicious
limestone, argillaceous schist. A
bed of coarse conglomerate and a
calcareous disk also occur. The lat-
ter is 5 or 6 feet wide and may be
traced for a mile or more, crossing
the strata at an angle of 20 or 30
degrees. No minerals of much value
have been found. Small veins of
galena occur in the S. E. portion of
the town, but have never been care-
fully examined. Fibrolite, porphyry
and pargasite are abundant in the
rolled stone. The former occurs in
places on the north end of Miles'

mountain. Veins of quartz, calcite
and chlorite occurs, some of which
furnish beautiful cabinet specimens.
Small deposits of earthy manganese
occur in several places, and much of
the rock in town is that in which
gold may be found; but so far as is
known to the writer, never has been
discovered.

The only natural curiosity of in-
terest in the town is a cave on
Miles' mountain. It is said to be of
considerable extent, but has not
been fully explored or described.

Deer were formerly very abundant
and long after the town was settled
they were quite plenty, but now are
not frequently seen, though more or
less are caught nearly every year.
Bears also were seen much more
frequently in former years than at
present. [The following authentic
bear story is perhaps without a
parallel: A bear having been caught
in a large trap, two or three men
were leading him along by a rope at-
tached to the trap; when the mus-
cles of his leg giving way, he was
liberated at once, and turned
directly for the woods. Mrs. Morse,
wife of Mr. James Morse, and one
or two other women, with several
children, were following the bear,
and as he turned to run for the
woods, a boy of Mrs. Morse's hit his
heels against some impediment and
fell over backwards, directly before
the bear, when Mrs. M., seeing his
danger, caught the trap and, with
one well directed blow, laid the sa-
vage beast dead at her feet; but in
doing so, received quite a severe
wound herself, under her chin, by
one of the grappling hooks at the
end of the chain attached to the
trap.

Wolves were also very abundant
in town some 25 years since. An old
hunter, by the name of French,
caught numbers of them in the
woods around Miles' pond. The
bounty for killing a wolf being \$20,
it was thought that the same animal
sometimes "did duty" more than
once, by which means the state was
cheated into paying for him the
second time. Whether these surmises
were true or not we have not the
means of knowing. A wolf has not
to our knowledge, been seen in town
for quite a number of years.

Moose were formerly caught in
the woods around Moose river, in
the northern part of the town. Some
hunters, by the name of Hall, having
killed a number of these animals, in
the north part of the town, offered
one-half of the meat to those who
would bring it in. A Mr. Hunter
brought in 100 pounds upon his
back, and the father of the writer,
95 pounds, travelling upon snow-
shoes; it being a warmish day and
the snow very light and moist, they
had to be often rapped against the
trees to unload the snow from them
which made the travelling with so
heavy a load very laborious. Moose
have long since become extinct in
town.

REPRESENTATIVES

from the organization of the town to
the present time: Elijah Spafford,
1794; Jonathan Lewis, 1795 and '96;
Samuel Wetherbee, 1797, '99, 1800,
'01, '02, '03, '06; John Fry, 1798;
David Hibbard, 1804, '05, '07, '18;
Richardson Graves, 1809, '10, '13, '14;
Robert Taggard, 1812; Cornelius
Judevine, 1815, '16; Jesse Woodbury,
jr., 1817, '19; James May, 1821; Da-
vid Hibbard, jr., 1822, '23; Dyer
Hibbard, 1824, '25, '26, '27; Archi-
bald Taggard, 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32,
'33, '34, '35; Moses Hill, 1836, and
'37; David Hibbard, 3d, 1838, '39, '40,
'43, '44, '58, '59; Nathan J. Graves,
1814, '42; Harvey G. Frye, 1845, '46;
William B. May, 1847, '48; Jeneson
Carruth, 1849, '50; Preston May,
1851; Eben Holbrook, 1852, '53; John
Darling, 1853, '54; Chauncy Hill,
1856, '57; L. H. Tabor, 1860, '61, '62.
Levi Howe, 1863, '64; Harvey Jude-
vine, 1865.

TOWN CLERKS

Joseph Ball from 1794 to 1803;
Nathan Fisher from 1803 to 1804;
Benjamin May from 1804 to 1805;
David Hibbard from 1805 to 1811;
Robert Taggard from 1811 to 1813;
Andrew Spaulding from 1813 to
1828; Harvey G. Frye from 1828 to
'57, with the exception of the year
1830; George C. Frye from 1857 to
present time.

COUNTY OFFICERS—HIGH SHERIFFS

David Hibbard, jr., 1813, '14, '15,
'16; Dyer Hibbard, 1821, Elijah Hill,
1822; Charles Chase, 1863, '64.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

David Hibbard, jr., 1813, '14, '15,
'16; Oscar F. Harvey, 1860, '61.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT

Samuel Wetherbee, 1803, '04, '05,
'06, '09. Azarias Williams, 1811, '12;
Richardson Graves, 1821, '23, '24, '31,

34; Dyer Hibbard, 1823; Brigham
Pike, 1836, '37; David Hibbard, 1838;
Warner Brigham, 1844; Nathan J.
Graves, 1847; Samuel Babcock, 1848;
David Hibbard, 3d, 1850, '51; Harvey
G. Frye, 1852, '53; Asa Hibbard, 1857,
'58.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS

David Hibbard, 3d, 1856.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CON-VENTIONS

Cornelius Judevine, 1814; Dyer
Hibbard, 1822; Archibald Taggard,
1828; Harvey G. Frye, 1836, '50; Wil-
liam B. May, 1843; Asa Hibbard,
1856.

CENSUS AT DIFFERENT DECADES

1791, 49; 1800, 322; 1810, 677; 1820,
800; 1830, 1031; 1840, 1024; 1850, 1153;
1860, 1291. Families in Concord, at
the present time (January, 1866), 240;
inhabitants, 1186.

The number of deaths in town,
from its first settlement to the year
1830, was 254, of which a large pro-
portion were children under ten
years of age.

Concord has usually been a very
healthy town. In 1822 the dysentery
prevailed to a great extent, and was
very fatal among the children. In
1833 the canker rash prevailed, and
was quite fatal. The erysipelas was
very prevalent, and fatal in 1844.
During the fall of 1863 and winter of
1864 the diphtheria and canker rash
proved very fatal.

Among the remarkable instances
in which diphtheria has swept off
almost entire families, may be men-
tioned that of Mr. Luther W. Russell,
whose entire family, consisting of
his wife and four children, and also
a sister living in the family, died in
the space of a few days.

To be Continued.

CLIPPED FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES

We have no doubt that Vermont
can furnish granite shrapnel if the
Allies can furnish the rocks.—Boston
Transcript.

Lloyd George keeps on hustling
the ammunition makers and thereby
corroborates the assertion of Genera
Sherman that war is hell.—Hartford
Times.

There is never any news in the
Monday papers telling about this or
that porch swing having turned
turtle or jumped over a precipice,
and injuring the occupants.—Toledo
Blade.

Any subsidence in the breezes may
be accounted for by the fact that
most of the commencements are
over.—Barre Times.

Those scholarly Germans, no mat-
ter what else they think, must ac-
knowledge that President Wilson
writes corking good English.—Birm-
ingham Age-Herald.

The much-dined Chinese commercial
commissioners will go back home
with the idea that eating is a fa-
vorable habit in the United States.—
Providence Journal.

After hearing so much testimony
in his favor, Shaw must begin to
doubt whether he was really insane.
—Indianapolis News.

"Getting together" in Mexico,"
says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Up
to now the main trouble has been to
pull them apart.—Buffalo Times.

Maryland reports its hailstones by
the pound, but the Kansas papers
will cling to the hen's egg compari-
son.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

When we learn that the Japanese
policy is not inevitably indicated
by the Japanese word we shall not
be in a position to moralize but we
shall be in a way to understand.—
Chicago Tribune.

Sometimes we think the household
editor, whose latest earnest recom-
mendation to the trusting housewife
is parsnip stew, is our heaviest con-
tributor to the divorce evil.—Ohio
State Journal.

For Hay Fever or Asthma

Many persons dread July on ac-
count of hay fever. Foley's Honey
and Tar Compound is recognized as
the ideal remedy for hay-fever and
asthma. It heals and soothes the
raw, rasping throat and eases the
choking sensation. It allays inflam-
mation and irritation and brings
easy, natural breathing. For sale
by John W. Thurston. adv

BANANAS 16 FOR 25c

Can Goods, 10c Pineapples, 15c
Strawberries Every Day
Ice Cream At All Times
Sold by the gallon, quart or pint

LOWEST PRICE ON GASOLINE

H. M. FRANCIS

The Store Where You Get Fruit of All Kinds

SPECIAL

Sunday Dinners

—AT—

The
Traveling



Man's
Home

STEWART HOUSE

Garage and Livery

H. W. Gilman, Prop.

BAD SIGNS

Common Symptoms of Kidney
Trouble

Dull side pains, bad taste in the mouth,
spots in the eyes, flashes of heat, irregular
bowels, coated tongue, heartburn, costive-
ness, headaches, high colored urine, yellow
skin, sleeplessness, show your liver is dis-
ordered. If not stopped, kidney, bladder
and blood disorders will follow. Dr. David
Kennedy's Favorite Remedy stimulates
and strengthens the stomach, liver and
bowels, so the kidneys and bladder have
a chance to act right, the blood is purified.
It also acts directly upon the kidneys and
bladder, as well, aiding in cleansing and
healing them. Has unbroken record of
wonderful success. Write Dr. David Ken-
nedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free sample.
Large bottles at druggists.

Don't suffer longer with RHEUMATISM

No matter how chronic or how helpless
you think your case may be, you can get
quick and permanent relief by taking
nature's remedy, "SEVEN BARKS." Get at
the root of the disease, and drive the uric
acid and all other poisons out of your
system for good. "SEVEN BARKS" has
been doing this successfully for the past
43 years. Price 50 cents per bottle at
all druggists or from the proprietor,
LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

OLEY KIDNEY PILLS

FOR RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

KNOW THY COUNTRY

III—Telegraph and Telephone

Our transportation facilities are the
most perfect product of this great com-
mercial age and the telegraph and tel-
ephone systems of this nation crown
the industrial achievements of the
whole world. These twin messengers
of modern civilization, born in the
skies, stand today the most faithful and
efficient public servants that ever
toiled for the human race.

They are of American nativity and
while warm from the mind of the in-
ventive genius have, under American
supervision, spun a network of wires
across the earth and under the seas.
Telegraphy, in its early youth, mas-
tered the known world and the tele-
phone has already conquered the
earth's surface, and now stands at the
seashore ready to leap across the
ocean.

No industry in the history of the
world has ever made such rapid strides
in development and usefulness, and
none has ever exerted a more powerful
influence upon the civilization of its
day than the Telegraph and Telephone.
Their achievement demonstrates the
supremacy of two distinct types of
American genius—invention and orga-
nization.

The industry was peculiarly fortun-
ate in having powerful inventive intel-
lect at its source and tremendous
minds to direct its organization and
growth. It is the most perfect fruit
of the tree of American industry and
when compared with its European con-
temporaries, it thrills every patriotic
American with pride.
Ambitious youth can find no more in-
spiring company than the fellowship
of the giant intellects that constructed
this marvelous industry and a journey
along the pathway of its development,
illuminated at every mile-post of its
progress by the lightning-flashes of
brilliant minds, will be taken at a very
early date.

A brief statistical review of the in-
dustry brings out its growth and mag-
nitude in a most convincing and un-
forgettable manner.

The telephone service of the United
States is the most popular and efficient
and its rates are the cheapest of the
telephone systems of the world.

We are the greatest talkers on earth.
We send 60 per cent of our communi-
cations over the telephone. The world
has about 15,000,000 telephones and of
this number the United States has ap-
proximately 9,540,000, Europe 4,020,000
and other countries 1,300,000. Accord-
ing to the latest world telephone cen-
sus, the total telephone investment is
\$1,906,000,000 and of this amount \$1,-
095,000,000 was credited to the United
States, \$636,000,000 in Europe and
\$175,000,000 in other countries. The
annual telephone conversations total
24,600,000,000 divided as follows: United
States 15,600,000,000; Europe 6,800,-
000,000, and other countries 2,200,000,-
000. The total world wire telephone
mileage is 33,262,000 miles divided as
follows: United States 20,248,000, Eu-
rope 10,335,000, and other countries
2,679,000. About six per cent of the
world's population and sixty-one
per cent of the telephone wire mile-
age is in the United States.